

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
7 November 2002 (07.11.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/088056 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **C07C 15/08, 5/27**

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/US02/13242**

(22) International Filing Date: **26 April 2002 (26.04.2002)**

(25) Filing Language: **English**

(26) Publication Language: **English**

(30) Priority Data:
60/288,101 2 May 2001 (02.05.2001) US

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(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declaration under Rule 4.17:

— *as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii)) for the following designations AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG)*

Published:

— *with international search report*

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: **XYLENE ISOMERIZATION**

(57) Abstract: A xylene isomerization process is disclosed in which any ethylbenzene in the feed is removed, either by dealkylation or isomerization, in a separate reactor upstream of the xylene isomerization reactor and the xylene isomerization catalyst is contained in the same reactor, typically a clay treater, as that used to accommodate the olefin removal catalyst. In certain cases, a single catalyst may be used to effect both xylene isomerization and olefin removal.



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XYLENE ISOMERIZATION

This invention is directed to a xylene isomerization process.

5 Para-xylene is a valuable chemical feedstock which may be derived from mixtures of C₈ aromatics separated from such raw materials as petroleum naphthas, particularly reformates, usually by selective solvent extraction. The C₈ aromatic fractions from these sources vary quite widely in composition but will usually contain 10 to 32 wt.% ethylbenzene (EB)
10 with the balance, xylenes, being divided between approximately 50 wt.% meta and 25 wt.% each of para and ortho.

 Individual isomer products may be separated from the naturally occurring mixtures by appropriate physical methods. Ethylbenzene may be
15 separated by fractional distillation, although this is a costly operation. Ortho-xylene may be separated by fractional distillation, and is so produced commercially. Para-xylene may be separated from the mixed isomers by fractional crystallization or selective adsorption (e.g., the Parex process).

20 As commercial use of para-xylene has increased, combining physical separation with chemical isomerization of the other xylene isomers to increase the yield of the desired para-isomer has become increasingly important. However, since the boiling point of ethylbenzene is very close to those of para-xylene and meta-xylene, complete removal of ethylbenzene
25 from the C₈ aromatic feed by distillation is impractical. Hence an important feature of any commercial xylene isomerization process is the ability to convert ethylbenzene in the feed to useful products while simultaneously minimizing any conversion of xylenes to other compounds.

30 One known method for removing ethylbenzene from a C₈ aromatic stream is by dealkylation in which the ethylbenzene is converted to

benzene and ethylene, with the latter normally being hydrogenated to produce ethane. Another known method for removing ethylbenzene is by isomerization to produce additional xylenes, normally through the intermediate step of saturating the ethylbenzene to produce naphthenes.

5 In the past, a single catalyst was used to effect both xylene isomerization and ethylbenzene conversion, but this necessarily involved compromising between the different catalytic requirements of the two reactions. More recently, processes have been developed which employ separate catalysts tailored specifically for the different catalytic functions.

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For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,899,011 describes a xylene isomerization process employing ethylbenzene dealkylation, in which a C₈ aromatic feed, which has been depleted in its para-xylene content, is contacted with a two component catalyst system. The first catalyst

15 component selectively converts the ethylbenzene by deethylation, while the second component selectively isomerizes the xylenes to increase the para-xylene content to a value at or approaching the thermal equilibrium value. The first catalyst component comprises a Constraint Index 1-12 molecular sieve, such as ZSM-5, which has an ortho-xylene sorption time of greater

20 than 50 minutes based on its capacity to sorb 30% of the equilibrium capacity of ortho-xylene at 120°C and an ortho-xylene partial pressure of 4.5±0.8 mm of mercury, whereas the second component comprises a Constraint Index 1-12 molecular sieve which has an ortho-xylene sorption time of less than 10 minutes under the same conditions. In one preferred

25 embodiment, the first catalyst component is ZSM-5 having a crystal size of at least 1 micron and the second catalyst component is ZSM-5 having a crystal size of 0.02-0.05 micron. Each catalyst component also contains a hydrogenation component, preferably a platinum group metal.

30

An improvement over the process of U.S. Patent No. 4,899,011 is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,689,027 in which the first catalyst

component in the two component system is pre-selectivated by coking, or more preferably by deposition of a surface coating of silica, to increase its ortho-xylene sorption time to greater than 1200 minutes under the same conditions as cited in the '011 patent. Using such a system it is found that
5 high ethylbenzene dealkylation rates can be achieved with significantly lower xylene losses than obtained with the process of the '011 patent.

Although the first and second catalyst components of the systems described in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,899,011 and 5,689,027 can be housed in
10 separate reactors, these processes are usually practiced in a single reactor in which the different components form separate beds in, for example, a fixed, stacked bed reactor. In contrast, U.S. Patent No. 5,705,726 describes a similar process in which the ethylbenzene dealkylation step is performed in a separate reactor from that used for the subsequent xylene
15 isomerization step. In theory, such a two reactor system offers significant advantages over a stacked bed system in that it allows the operating conditions as well as the catalyst properties to be tailored for the different reactions involved. In this way, it should be possible to operate at high ethylbenzene conversion while the xylene isomerization step is conducted
20 at the milder conditions necessary to minimize reduce xylene losses. In practice, however, two reactor systems have generally not been adopted at least in part because of the increased capital cost of installing a second reactor and associated equipment.

25 The present invention seeks to provide a process which allows xylene isomerization and ethylbenzene conversion to be conducted in separate reactors without significant increase in capital cost by utilizing space within an existing reactor to accommodate the xylene isomerization catalyst. In particular, the invention is based on the realization that the
30 product from the xylene isomerization step is normally fed to a clay treater to effect removal of any trace olefins in the product and that recent

advances in olefin removal catalysts have significantly reduced the amount of catalyst required in the clay treater. As a result the clay treater provides reactor space which is already available in a conventional aromatics plant and which is suitable for accommodating a xylene isomerization catalyst.

5 In addition, since the clay treater is operated at mild conditions compared with those employed in conventional xylene isomerization processes, the xylene losses can be reduced to very low levels.

Accordingly, the invention resides in one aspect in a process for

10 isomerizing xylenes in a feed containing xylenes, which process comprises the step of contacting the feed with an isomerization catalyst under conditions effective to isomerize xylenes in the feed, wherein said isomerization catalyst is contained in a reactor which contains a further catalyst effective under said conditions to remove olefins in said feed.

15 Preferably, said conditions are such as to maintain said feed at least partially in the liquid phase.

Preferably, said conditions include a temperature of 120°C to 260°C

20 (250°F to 500°F), a pressure of 445 to 7000 kPa (50 to 1000 psig) and WHSV of 0.1 to 100.

More preferably, said conditions include a temperature of 160°C to 232°C (320°F to 450°F), a pressure of 790 to 3550 kPa (100 to 500 psig)

25 and WHSV of 1 to 30.

Preferably, said isomerization catalyst comprises a porous crystalline material selected from ZSM-5, MCM-22, MCM-36, MCM-49 and MCM-56.

Preferably, said isomerization catalyst has an alpha value greater than 300.

5 Preferably, said further catalyst comprises a porous crystalline material having pores and/or surface pockets defined by a ring of ten or more tetrahedrally coordinated atoms.

Preferably, said further catalyst comprises MCM-22.

10 Alternatively, said further catalyst comprises clay.

In another aspect, the invention resides in a process for isomerizing a feed which contains ethylbenzene and xylene, which process comprises the steps of:

15 (a) contacting the feed with a first catalyst in a first reactor under ethylbenzene conversion conditions, wherein the first catalyst is effective under said ethylbenzene conversion conditions to convert ethylbenzene in said feed and produce an ethylbenzene-depleted product; and then

20 (b) contacting the ethylbenzene-depleted product with a second catalyst in a second reactor separate from the first reactor under conditions effective to isomerize xylenes in the feed, wherein said second reactor also contains a third catalyst effective under the conditions in said second reactor to remove olefins in said feed.

25 In yet another aspect, the invention resides in a process for isomerizing a feed which contains ethylbenzene and xylene, which process comprises the steps of:

30 (a) contacting the feed with a first catalyst in a first reactor under ethylbenzene conversion conditions, wherein the first catalyst is effective under said ethylbenzene conversion conditions to convert ethylbenzene in said feed and produce an ethylbenzene-depleted product; and then

(b) contacting the ethylbenzene-depleted product with a second catalyst in a second reactor separate from the first reactor under conditions effective to isomerize xylenes in the feed and also remove olefins in said feed, wherein the conditions in said second reactor include a temperature of 120°C to 260°C (250°F to 500°F), a pressure of 445 to 7000 kPa (50 to 1000 psig) and WHSV of 0.1 to 100.

In one embodiment of the invention, said first catalyst converts ethylbenzene by dealkylation. In such a case, the first catalyst preferably comprises an intermediate pore molecular sieve, such as ZSM-5, and has an ortho-xylene sorption time of greater than 50 minutes, and more preferably greater than 1200 minutes, based on its capacity to sorb 30% of the equilibrium capacity of ortho-xylene at 120°C and an ortho-xylene partial pressure of 4.5 ± 0.8 mm of mercury. The first catalyst would normally also contain a hydrogenation component, such as platinum, palladium and/or rhenium.

In an alternative embodiment of the invention, the first catalyst converts ethylbenzene by isomerization to xylenes. In such a case, the first catalyst is preferably selected from the group consisting of platinum on alumina, platinum-containing, potassium-exchanged zeolite L, platinum-containing mordenite, platinum-containing SAPO-11 and platinum-containing ETS-10.

The present invention provides process for isomerizing xylenes in a C₈ aromatics feedstock in which the xylene isomerization step is conducted in the same reactor as that used to remove olefins from the feedstock. In an existing isomerization plant, this reactor would be the clay treater conventionally used for olefin removal from the isomerized product, either by replacement of the clay with a molecular sieve catalyst requiring significantly less catalyst volume or by filling available space in the clay

5 treater. In a grass roots plant, the reactor could be designed to accommodate the xylene isomerization catalyst together with a clay and/or a molecular sieve olefin removal catalyst. It is also possible that a single catalyst could be used that would effectively remove olefins as well as effect xylene isomerization.

10 Normally the C₈ aromatics feedstock will also contain ethylbenzene and hence must be subjected to an ethylbenzene conversion step prior to xylene isomerization/olefin removal. In this case, the ethylbenzene conversion step is conducted in a separate reactor from the reactor used to effect the xylene isomerization and olefin removal.

Feedstock

15 In general, any aromatic C₈ mixture containing xylene may be used as the feed to the process of this invention. Generally, such a mixture will typically have an ortho-xylene content in the range of 0 to 35 weight percent, a meta-xylene content in the range of 20 to 95 weight percent and a para-xylene range of 0 to 15 weight percent. In addition, the feed will
20 also normally contain ethylbenzene, typically in an amount between 5 and 60 weight percent. The feed in addition to the above aromatic C₈ mixture may contain non-aromatic hydrocarbons, i.e., naphthenes and paraffins in an amount up to 30 weight percent. In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides means to process a mixture of C₈ aromatics such as that
25 derived from catalytic reforming of a petroleum naphtha to a mixture of reduced ethylbenzene content and increased content of para-xylene. The invention is particularly effective in treating a para-xylene lean mixture of C₈ aromatics to increase the para-xylene concentration up to approximately the thermal equilibrium level.

Ethylbenzene Conversion

5 If the C₈ aromatics feedstock contains a significant quantity of ethylbenzene, the feedstock is subjected to an ethylbenzene conversion step prior to xylene isomerization and olefin removal. The ethylbenzene conversion step is conducted in a first reactor separate from and upstream of the reactor used to effect xylene isomerization and olefin removal.

10 In a first and preferred embodiment of the invention, the ethylbenzene conversion step is effected by deethylation to produce benzene and light gas (normally ethane). Suitable catalysts for converting ethylbenzene by deethylation include intermediate pore size molecular
15 sieves, which typically have a pore size of 5 to less than 7 Angstroms and are generally characterized by having a Constraint Index within the range of 1 to 12. The method by which Constraint Index is determined is described fully in U.S. Pat. No. 4,016,218, incorporated herein by reference for details of the method. Examples of intermediate pore size molecular
20 sieves useful in this invention include ZSM-5 (U.S. Patent No. 3,702,886 and Re. 29,948); ZSM-11 (U.S. Patent No. 3,709,979); ZSM-12 (U.S. Patent No. 3,832,449); ZSM-22 (U.S. Patent No. 4,556,477); ZSM-23 (U.S. Patent No. 4,076,842); ZSM-35 (U.S. Patent No. 4,016,245); ZSM-48 (U.S. Patent No. 4,397,827); ZSM-57 (U.S. Patent No. 4,046,685); and ZSM-58 (U.S. Patent No. 4,417,780). The entire contents of the above references
25 are incorporated by reference herein.

The molecular sieve employed in the dealkylation catalyst preferably has a relatively high acid activity, as measured by having an alpha value of at least 50, more typically of 100 to 500 and preferably of 100 to 300. The
30 alpha test is described in U.S. Patent No. 3,354,078; in the Journal of Catalysis, Vol. 4, p. 527 (1965); Vol. 6, p. 278 (1966); and Vol. 61, p. 395 (1980), each incorporated herein by reference as to that description. The

experimental conditions of the test used herein include a constant temperature of 538°C and a variable flow rate as described in detail in the Journal of Catalysis, Vol. 61, p. 395.

5 The molecular sieve used in the ethylbenzene dealkylation catalyst is preferably associated with a hydrogenation-dehydrogenation component. Examples of such components include the oxide, hydroxide, sulfide, or free metal (i.e., zerovalent) forms of Group 8 metals (i.e., Pt, Pd, Ir, Rh, Os, Ru, Ni, Co and Fe), Group 6 metals (i.e., Cr, Mo, W), Group 14 metals (i.e., Sn and Pb), Group 15 metals (i.e., Sb and Bi), and Group 7 metals (i.e., Mn, Tc and Re). Combinations of catalytic forms of such noble or non-noble metals, such as combinations of Pt with Sn, may be used. The metal is preferably in a reduced valence state. The reduced valence state of the metal may be attained, in situ, during the course of the reaction, when a
10 reducing agent, such as hydrogen, is included in the feed to the reaction.
15

 In one preferred embodiment of the invention, the hydrogenation-dehydrogenation component is a noble metal (i.e., Pt, Pd, Ir, Rh, Os and Ru) and most preferably is platinum. In a further preferred embodiment of
20 the invention, the hydrogenation-dehydrogenation component is an early transition metal, such as molybdenum, tungsten, rhenium and/or manganese, most preferably rhenium.

 The hydrogenation/dehydrogenation component may be
25 incorporated into the catalyst by methods known in the art, such as ion exchange, impregnation or physical admixture. For example, solutions of appropriate metal salts may be contacted with the remaining catalyst components, either before or after selectivation of the catalyst, under conditions sufficient to combine the respective components. The metal
30 containing salt is preferably water soluble. Examples of such salts include chloroplatinic acid, tetraamine platinum complexes, platinum chloride, tin

sulfate and tin chloride. The metal may be incorporated in the form of a cationic, anionic or neutral complex such as $\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_4^{2+}$ and cationic complexes of this type will be found convenient for exchanging metals onto the molecular sieve. For example, a platinum modified catalyst can be prepared by first adding the catalyst to a solution of ammonium nitrate in order to convert the catalyst to the ammonium form. The catalyst is subsequently contacted with an aqueous solution of tetraamine platinum(II) nitrate or tetraamine platinum(II) chloride. Anionic complexes such as the metatungstate, permanganate or perrhenate ions are also useful for impregnating metals onto the molecular sieves. After incorporation of the metal, the catalyst can then be filtered, washed with water and calcined at temperatures of 250 to 500°C.

The amount of the hydrogenation-dehydrogenation component is suitably from 0.001 to 10 percent by weight, e.g., from 0.1 to 5 percent by weight, e.g., from 0.1 to 2 percent by weight, although this will, of course, vary with the nature of the component, with less of the highly active noble metals, particularly platinum, being required than of the less active base metals.

In addition, it may be desirable to combine the molecular sieve dealkylation catalyst with another material resistant to the temperature and other conditions of the process. Such matrix materials include synthetic or naturally occurring substances as well as inorganic materials such as clay, silica, and/or metal oxides. The metal oxides may be naturally occurring or in the form of gelatinous precipitates or gels including mixtures of silica and metal oxides. Naturally occurring clays which can be composited with the molecular sieve include those of the montmorillonite and kaolin families, which families include the subbentonites and the kaolins commonly known as Dixie, McNamee, Georgia and Florida clays or others in which the main mineral constituent is halloysite, kaolinite, dickite, nacrite or anauxite. Such

clays can be used in the raw state as originally mined or initially subjected to calcination, acid treatment or chemical modification.

5 In addition to the foregoing materials, the molecular sieves employed herein may be composited with a porous matrix material, such as alumina, silica-alumina, silica-magnesia, silica-zirconia, silica-thoria, silica-berylia, silica-titania, as well as ternary compounds such as silica-alumina-thoria, silica-alumina-zirconia, silica-alumina-magnesia, and silica-magnesia-zirconia. A mixture of these components could also be used.
10 The matrix may be in the form of a cogel. The relative proportions of molecular sieve component and inorganic oxide gel matrix on an anhydrous basis may vary widely with the molecular sieve content ranging from 1 to 99 percent by weight and more usually in the range of 10 to 80 percent by weight of the dry composite.

15 Improved results and, in particular reduced xylene losses, are obtained when the ethylbenzene dealkylation catalyst is arranged to have carefully controlled xylene diffusional properties. These properties can be identified by noting the time (in minutes) required for the catalyst to sorb
20 30% of its equilibrium capacity for ortho-xylene at 120°C and at an ortho-xylene partial pressure of 4.5 ± 0.8 mm of mercury, such a test being described in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,117,026; 4,159,282; and Re. 31,782; each of which is incorporated by reference herein. In particular, the ethylbenzene dealkylation catalyst is preferably selected so as to have an
25 ortho-xylene sorption time (in minutes) in excess of 50 and preferably greater than 1200, but less than 10,000.

The desired xylene diffusion properties of the ethylbenzene dealkylation catalyst component can be achieved in a number of ways. For
30 ortho-xylene diffusion times at or near the minimum value of 50 minutes, the selection of a large crystal form of the molecular sieve used in the

catalyst, that is, having an average crystal size in excess of 1 micron, may be sufficient. However, to achieve higher diffusivity values, it may be desirable to selectivate the first catalyst component by deposition on the surface of the catalyst particles of a layer of coke and/or an oxide, such as silica, which is inert under the process conditions experienced in use. Where the catalyst particles are selectivated, both large crystal size and medium crystal size (having a crystal size of 0.2-0.5 micron) molecular sieves can be used.

Where the ethylbenzene dealkylation catalyst component is to be selectivated with silica, this is conveniently achieved by subjecting the catalyst to one or more treatments with an organosilicon compound in a liquid carrier, each treatment being followed by calcination of the treated material in an oxygen-containing atmosphere, e.g., air. Such a multiple selectivation procedure is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,476,823, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

The organosilicon compound which is used to selectivate the first catalyst component may be, for example, a silicone, a siloxane, a silane or mixtures thereof. These organosilicon compounds may have at least 2 silicon atoms per molecule. These organosilicon compounds may be solids in pure form, provided that they are soluble or otherwise convertible to the liquid form upon combination with the liquid carrier medium. The molecular weight of the silicone, siloxane or silane compound employed as a preselectivating agent may be between 80 and 20,000, and preferably within the range of 150 to 10,000. Representative preselectivation silicone compounds include dimethyl silicone, diethyl silicone, phenylmethyl silicone, methylhydrogen silicone, ethylhydrogen silicone, phenylhydrogen silicone, methylethyl silicone, phenylethyl silicone, diphenyl silicone, methyltrifluoropropyl silicone, ethyltrifluoropropyl silicone, polydimethyl silicone, tetrachlorophenylmethyl silicone, tetrachlorophenylethyl silicone,

tetrachlorophenylhydrogen silicone, tetrachlorophenylphenyl silicone, methylvinyl silicone, and ethylvinyl silicone. The preselectivating silicone, siloxane or silane compound need not be linear, but may be cyclic, for example, hexamethyl cyclotrisiloxane, octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane, hexaphenyl cyclotrisiloxane and octaphenyl cyclotetrasiloxane. Mixtures of these compounds may also be used as preselectivating agents, as may silicones with other functional groups.

Preferably, the kinetic diameter of the organosilicon compound, which is used to preselectivate the molecular sieve, is larger than the molecular sieve pore diameter, in order to avoid entry of the organosilicon compound into the molecular sieve pores and any concomitant reduction in the internal activity of the molecular sieve.

Preferred organosilicon preselectivating agents, particularly when the preselectivating agent is dissolved in an organic carrier or emulsified in an aqueous carrier, include dimethylphenyl methyl polysiloxane (e.g., Dow-550) and phenylmethyl polysiloxane (e.g., Dow-710). Dow-550 and Dow-710 are available from Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Michigan.

Preferably, the liquid carrier for the organosilicon compound is an organic compound, such as a linear, branched or cyclic hydrocarbon having five or more, especially 7 or more, carbon atoms per molecule, e.g., an alkane, such as heptane, octane, nonane or undecane. The boiling point of the organic compound, e.g., alkane, may be greater than 70°C. Mixtures of low volatility organic compounds, such as hydrocracker recycle oil, may be employed as carriers. Particularly preferred organic carriers are decane and dodecane.

Following each impregnation with the organosilicon compound, the catalyst is calcined at a rate of 0.2°C/minute to 5°C/minute to a temperature

greater than 200°C, but below the temperature at which the crystallinity of the molecular sieve is adversely affected. This calcination temperature will generally be below 600°C and preferably is within the range of 350 to 550°C. The duration of calcination at the calcination temperature may be
5 from 1 to 24 hours, e.g., from 2 to 6 hours.

In addition to, or in place of, silica selectivation, the first catalyst component may be subjected to coke selectivation. This optional coke selectivation typically involves contacting the catalyst with a thermally
10 decomposable organic compound at an elevated temperature in excess of the decomposition temperature of said compound, but below the temperature at which the crystallinity of the molecular sieve is adversely affected. This contact temperature may be, for example, less than 650°C. Organic materials, which may be used for this coke selectivation process,
15 encompass a wide variety of compounds including by way of example, hydrocarbons, such as paraffins, cycloparaffins, olefins, cycloolefins and aromatics; oxygen-containing organic compounds, such as alcohols, aldehydes, ethers, ketones and phenols; and heterocyclics, such as furans, thiophenes, pyrroles and pyridines. A hydrogen cofeed may be used to
20 deter the excessive build-up of coke. Further details regarding coke selectivation techniques are provided in the U.S. Patent No. 4,117,026, incorporated by reference herein. By using a combination of silica selectivation followed by coke selectivation, the number of organosilicon impregnation treatments required to achieve a particular xylene diffusivity
25 can be reduced.

Where the ethylbenzene conversion is effected by dealkylation, suitable conditions for the ethylbenzene conversion step include a
30 temperature of 350°C to 600°C, a pressure of 10 kPa to 30 kPa, a WHSV of 3 to 20, and a hydrogen to hydrocarbon mole ratio of 0.5:1 to 5:1.

In a second embodiment of the invention, the ethylbenzene conversion step is effected by isomerization so as to increase the overall xylene concentration in the feedstock. Ethylbenzene isomerization is a known process and can be conducted over a number of non-acidic or low acidity catalysts. Examples of suitable ethylbenzene isomerization catalysts include platinum on alumina, platinum-containing, potassium-exchanged zeolite L (including the zeolite-bound zeolite L disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 6,040,259), platinum-containing mordenite, platinum-containing SAPO-11 (see, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,740,650) and platinum-containing titanosilicate ETS-10 (see, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,853,202). Other suitable catalysts include the MgAPSO materials, such as MgAPSO-31, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,478,787 and 5,516,957 and platinum-exchanged, gallium-substituted ZSM-12 disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,962,259 and 5,081,084. All the above patents are incorporated herein by reference.

Where the ethylbenzene conversion is effected by isomerization, suitable conditions for the ethylbenzene conversion step include a temperature of 320°C to 440°C, a pressure of 10 kPa to 40 kPa, a WHSV of 0.5 to 15, and a hydrogen to hydrocarbon mole ratio of 1:1 to 6:1.

Xylene Isomerization/Olefin Removal

After the C₈ aromatics feedstock has been subjected to ethylbenzene conversion, the ethylbenzene-depleted product is fed to a separation system to remove C₈- by-products and then passed to a second reactor containing either (a) a xylene isomerization catalyst and a separate olefin removal catalyst, either as a mixture or more preferably, as separate beds in the same reactor, or (b) a single catalyst capable of both isomerizing the xylenes in the feedstock and removing olefins from the feedstock. In a preferred embodiment, the second reactor is a fixed bed

reactor in which the xylene isomerization catalyst and olefin removal catalyst are in sequential beds, with the feedstock being cascaded between the beds without interstage separation. In a revamp of an existing xylene isomerization unit, the second reactor is preferably an existing clay treater.

5

Where the second reactor contains separate isomerization and olefin removal catalysts, the xylene isomerization component is preferably a molecular sieve selected from MCM-22 (described in U.S. Patent No. 4,954,325), PSH-3 (described in U.S. Patent No. 4,439,409), SSZ-25 (described in U.S. Patent No. 4,826,667), MCM-36 (described in U.S. Patent No. 5,250,277), MCM-49 (described in U.S. Patent No. 5,236,575) and MCM-56 (described in U.S. Patent No. 5,362,697), with MCM-49 being particularly preferred. The entire contents of the above references are incorporated by reference herein.

15

Alternatively, the xylene isomerization component can be one of the Constraint Index 1-12 molecular sieves described above as being suitable for use as the ethylbenzene dealkylation catalyst, in which case the molecular sieve is preferably ZSM-5.

20

In any event, the molecular sieve used as the xylene isomerization component should have a relatively high acid activity, since the conditions used the second reactor will generally be less severe than those conventionally employed in a xylene isomerization reactor. In particular, the xylene isomerization catalyst preferably has an alpha value greater than 300 and more preferably greater than 600.

25

The xylene isomerization catalyst preferably has an ortho-xylene sorption time of less than 50 minutes and preferably less than 10 minutes. This is typically achieved by using a small crystal size molecular sieve,

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having an average crystal size of 0.02-0.05 micron, as the active material of the catalyst.

Where separate isomerization and olefin removal catalysts are employed in the second reactor, the olefin removal catalyst can be a conventional clay catalyst or more preferably comprises a porous crystalline material having pores and/or surface pockets defined by a ring of ten or more tetrahedrally coordinated atoms. Examples of suitable porous crystalline materials for use as the olefin removal catalyst include ZSM-4 (U.S. Patent No. 3,923,639), mordenite, ZSM-18 (U.S. Patent No. 3,950,496), ZSM-20 (U.S. Patent No. 3,972,983), zeolite beta (U.S. Patent No. 3,308,069 and Re 28,341), faujasite, USY (U.S. Patent No. 3,449,070), REY (U.S. Patent No. 4,415,438), MCM-22, PSH-3, SSZ-25, MCM-36, MCM-49 and MCM-56. Other suitable olefin removal catalysts include the mesoporous crystalline materials M41S (U.S. Patent No. 5,102,643). Preferably, said olefin removal catalyst comprises MCM-22. The entire contents of the above references are incorporated by reference herein.

Preferably, the olefin removal catalyst has an alpha value less than 100.

Alternatively, a single catalyst may be used to effect both xylene isomerization and olefin removal. A suitable single catalyst would be MCM-22, PSH-3, SSZ-25, MCM-36, MCM-49 or MCM-56, with MCM-22 being particularly preferred.

The conditions in the second reactor are selected so as to be effective to isomerize the xylenes in the feedstock as well as to remove olefins without excessive undesirable side reactions. In general, therefore the conditions will be less severe than those employed in conventional xylene isomerization processes and in particular will be such as to maintain

the feedstock at least partially in the liquid phase. Suitable conditions include conditions include a temperature of 120°C to 260°C (250°F to 500°F), a pressure of 445 to 7000 kPa (50 to 1000 psig) and WHSV of 0.1 to 100. More preferably, said conditions include a temperature of 160°C to 232°C (320°F to 450°F), a pressure of 790 to 3550 kPa (100 to 500 psig) and WHSV of 1 to 30. In general, the processes in the second reactor are conducted in the absence of added hydrogen.

In the second reactor, the xylenes in the feedstock are isomerized so that the concentrations of the para-, ortho- and meta-isomers are moved towards their thermodynamic equilibrium values, while trace olefins are alkylated with aromatic components in the feedstock to produce a heavy (C₉+) alkylaromatic component. The effluent from the second reactor is then treated to isolate para-xylene and/or other desirable xylene(s) and remove the heavy alkylaromatic component. Thus, for example, the effluent can be fed to a para-xylene recovery unit, such as a crystallizer, a membrane separation unit, or a selective adsorption unit, so that the para-xylene may be isolated and recovered. Subsequently, after removal of the heavy alkylaromatic fraction, the para-xylene depleted effluent can be recycled to the second reactor.

The invention will now be more particularly described with reference to the following Examples.

Example 1

A two-bed catalyst system in a single reactor was used to isomerize a stream of para-depleted mixed xylenes and ethylbenzene, as well as to remove olefins from the stream. The feed was a sample from the raffinate of a commercial para-xylene separation unit, to which 0.25wt% 1-octene had been added.

The catalyst system included a top bed comprising a ZSM-5 catalyst and a bottom bed comprising a self-bound MCM-22 catalyst. The ZSM-5 used in the top bed catalyst had a $\text{SiO}_2:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ molar ratio of approximately 16:1 and average crystal size of about 0.01 to 0.02 micron, and was synthesized in an autoclave. The as-synthesized crystals were heated under nitrogen to 482°C and held at this temperature for 3 hours, then exchanged with 1.0 N NH_4NO_3 solution for one hour at room temperature. The crystals were then filtered, rinsed thoroughly with deionized water, and then dried in air at 120°C. The dried material was heated to 482°C in a mixture of 5% N_2 and 95% air, held for 2 hours at 482°C, then heated to 538°C in 100% air and held at 538°C for six hours. The resulting material contained less than 500 ppm Na and had an alpha value of 880. The self-bound MCM-22 catalyst was manufactured by first crystallizing the MCM-22 zeolite, forming the MCM-22 zeolite into an extrudate, in the absence of a binder, and then calcining the extrudate. The calcined extrudate was next contacted with an aqueous solution of ammonium ions to exchange alkali metal ions with ammonium ions. The exchanged catalyst was then calcined to provide the acidic hydrogen form. Self-bound MCM-22 has been measured to have an alpha value of 390.

Four grams of the powdered ZSM-5 catalyst were loaded into a 3/4" outer diameter reactor on top of one gram of the MCM-22 catalyst, with a layer of quartz wool separating the two catalyst beds. The liquid feed was used to fill the reactor and the reactor pressure raised to 200 psig (4240 kPa), before the temperature of the reactor was increased to 210°C. Flow of the feed was set to 20 g/hr corresponding to a WHSV for the ZSM-5 bed of 5 hr^{-1} and for the MCM-22 bed of 20 hr^{-1} . Four hours after the reactor had reached temperature, a product sample was taken and the results are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1

Component	Feed	Product
C ₅ -	0.0	<0.1
Benzene	<0.1	0.9
Toluene	1.7	2.4
Ethylbenzene	15.9	14.5
Para-Xylene	0.6	11.6
Meta-Xylene	62.7	50.1
Ortho-Xylene	18.1	17.8
C ₉ Aromatics	0.2	0.6
C ₆ -C ₉ Non-Aromatics	0.8	0.5
C ₁₀ +	<0.1	1.5
Bromine Index	83	8

The results in Table 1 example clearly show that both isomerization and olefin reduction occurred using the two-bed catalyst system described above. Para-xylene increased substantially by isomerization of mostly meta-xylene, whereas the bromine index dropped by over 90% and no 1-octene was detected in the product.

Example 2

In order to achieve both isomerization and olefin reduction for an ethylbenzene-depleted feed at liquid-phase conditions, the same catalyst system and feed described in Example 1 were used at 450°F (230°C) and 200 psig (4240kPa). Four grams of ZSM-5 catalyst were loaded on top of one gram of MCM-22 catalyst, separated by quartz wool, inside a 0.75 inch (1.9 cm) outer diameter reactor tube. The reactor was liquid-filled and brought to temperature as described in Example 1. The ethylbenzene-depleted feed was blended so as to represent a para-xylene-depleted feed

where ethylbenzene conversion had been performed catalytically (U.S. Patent 5,998,688). Approximately 0.25wt% 1-octene was added to the feed. The feed flow rate was 8 g/hr so that the WHSV across the ZSM-5 bed was 2 hr⁻¹ and the WHSV across the MCM-22 bed was 8 hr⁻¹. After approximately 90 hours of operation, the product was analyzed and the results are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2

Component	Feed	Product
C ₅ -	0.0	0.1
Benzene	6.4	6.5
Toluene	3.3	4.5
Ethylbenzene	1.5	1.6
Para-Xylene	11.3	20.1
Meta-Xylene	50.0	46.1
Ortho-Xylene	27.3	19.5
C ₉ Aromatics	0.1	0.6
C ₆ -C ₉ Non-Aromatics	0.3	0.1
C ₁₀ +	<0.1	1.0
Bromine Index	256	3

The data shown above demonstrate clearly that both isomerization and olefin removal occur within the reactor for an ethylbenzene-depleted feed. In fact, the para-xylene yield indicates over a 90% approach towards equilibrium.

Example 3

Combined isomerization and olefin reduction were studied using a para-xylene-depleted aromatic hydrocarbon feed at vapor-phase

conditions. In order to demonstrate olefin reduction, the hydrocarbon feed had been spiked with 0.25% 1-octene. The catalyst system used was the same as in Examples 1 and 2, comprising a ZSM-5 bed on top and an MCM-22 bed on the bottom. Two grams of the powdered ZSM-5 were loaded into a ½ inch (1.3 cm) outer diameter reactor tube on top of 0.5 grams of MCM-22 catalyst immersed in sand, with a wire mesh separating the two catalysts. The reactor was pressured to 14.3 psig, followed by introduction of the para-xylene-depleted hydrocarbon feed. Hydrogen was also fed in a 1:1 molar ratio with the hydrocarbon. The flow rate of hydrocarbon was 4 g/hr, which corresponded to a WHSV of 2 hr⁻¹ across the ZSM-5 bed and 8 hr⁻¹ across the MCM-22 bed. The test was conducted at 230°C (450°F) and the results are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3

Component	Feed	Product
C ₅ -	0.0	0.1
Benzene	<0.1	0.1
Toluene	1.6	1.7
Ethylbenzene	15.7	15.4
Para-Xylene	0.6	10.4
Meta-Xylene	62.8	53.1
Ortho-Xylene	18.1	18.0
C ₉ Aromatics	0.2	0.3
C ₆ -C ₉ Non-Aromatics	0.8	0.4
C ₁₀ ⁺	0.1	0.5
Bromine Index	83	22

The results in Table 3 demonstrate that both isomerization and olefin removal occurred over this catalyst system at vapor-phase conditions. The isomerization was on the order of the liquid-phase examples. Remaining

olefins in the product are generally attributed to C2-C4 light gas olefins shown by gas chromatography.

CLAIMS

We claim:

- 5 1. A process for isomerizing xylenes in a feed containing xylenes, which process comprises the step of contacting the feed with an isomerization catalyst under conditions effective to isomerize xylenes in the feed, wherein said isomerization catalyst is contained in a reactor which
10 contains a further catalyst effective under said conditions to remove olefins in said feed.
2. The process of claim 1, wherein said conditions are such as to maintain said feed at least partially in the liquid phase.
- 15 3. The process of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said conditions include a temperature of 120°C to 260°C (250°F to 500°F), a pressure of 445 to 7000 kPa (50 to 1000 psig) and WHSV of 0.1 to 100.
4. The process any preceding claim, wherein said conditions include a
20 temperature of 160°C to 232°C (320°F to 450°F), a pressure of 790 to 3550 kPa (100 to 500 psig) and WHSV of 1 to 30.
5. The process of any preceding claim wherein said isomerization catalyst comprises a porous crystalline material selected from ZSM-5,
25 MCM-22, MCM-36, MCM-49 and MCM-56.
6. The process of any preceding claim, wherein said isomerization catalyst has an alpha value greater than 300.

7. The process of any preceding claim, wherein said further catalyst comprises a porous crystalline material having pores and/or surface pockets defined by a ring of ten or more tetrahedrally coordinated atoms.

5 8. The process of claim 7, wherein said further catalyst comprises MCM-22.

9 The process of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein said further catalyst comprises a clay.

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10. The process of any preceding claim, wherein the feed also contains ethylbenzene and the process comprises the initial step of contacting the feed with a ethylbenzene conversion catalyst in a further reactor separate from and upstream of the first-mentioned reactor under conditions effective to convert ethylbenzene in said feed.

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11. The process of claim 10, wherein said ethylbenzene conversion catalyst converts ethylbenzene primarily by dealkylation.

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12. The process of claim 11, wherein said ethylbenzene conversion catalyst comprises an intermediate pore molecular sieve having a Constraint Index of about 1 to about 12.

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13. The process of claim 12, wherein said molecular sieve is selected from ZSM-5; ZSM-11; ZSM-12; ZSM-22; ZSM-23; ZSM-35; ZSM-48, ZSM-57; and ZSM-58.

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14. The process of any one of claims 11 to 13, wherein said ethylbenzene conversion catalyst has an ortho-xylene sorption time of greater than 50 minutes, based on its capacity to sorb 30% of the

equilibrium capacity of ortho-xylene at 120°C and an ortho-xylene partial pressure of 4.5±0.8 mm of mercury.

5 15. The process of any one of claims 11 to 14, wherein said ethylbenzene conversion catalyst has an ortho-xylene sorption time of greater than 1200 minutes, based on its capacity to sorb 30% of the equilibrium capacity of ortho-xylene at 120°C and an ortho-xylene partial pressure of 4.5±0.8 mm of mercury.

10 16. The process of claim 10, wherein the ethylbenzene conversion catalyst converts ethylbenzene primarily by isomerization to xylenes.

15 17. The process of claim 16, wherein the ethylbenzene conversion catalyst is selected from the group consisting of platinum on alumina, platinum-containing, potassium-exchanged zeolite L, platinum-containing mordenite, platinum-containing SAPO-11, platinum-containing ETS-10, MgAPSO-31 and platinum-exchanged, gallium-substituted ZSM-12.

20 18. A process for isomerizing a feed which contains ethylbenzene and xylene, which process comprises the steps of:

(a) contacting the feed with a first catalyst in a first reactor under ethylbenzene conversion conditions, wherein the first catalyst is effective under said ethylbenzene conversion conditions to convert ethylbenzene in said feed and produce an ethylbenzene-depleted product; and then

25 (b) contacting the ethylbenzene-depleted product with a second catalyst in a second reactor separate from the first reactor under conditions effective to isomerize xylenes in the feed and also remove olefins in said feed, wherein the conditions in said second reactor include a temperature of about 250°F to about 500°F (about 120°C to about 260°C), a pressure of
30 about 50 to about 1000 psig (about 445 to about 7000 kPa) and WHSV of about 0.1 to about 100.

19. The process of claim 18, wherein said second catalyst comprises MCM-22.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/US 02/13242

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07C15/08 C07C5/27

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 705 726 A (ABICHANDANI ET AL) 6 January 1998 (1998-01-06) cited in the application claims -----	1,18

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

18 July 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

29/07/2002

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/US 02/13242

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